

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Rivers and Harbors.

The President is called upon by some of his political friends to veto the river and harbor bill. This bill contains an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the improvement of James River, one of three hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of New River in West Virginia, and appropriations of millions of dollars for the repair, preservation, and improvement of rivers and harbors throughout the Union, but principally in the northern States. The President may be induced to veto this bill; but we think not. Whilst we would regret such an act on his part, it would not be without its compensations. He would thereby do much to damage the prospects of Hayes and Wheeler. To veto it would be to injure vast interests in every section of the country. It would be saving a penny by throwing away a pound. It would require in some instances perhaps five times as much money to improve the same rivers next year as it would then require if the work of improvement were carried on during the present year—that is, continuously. What sort of excuse could an engineer give for allowing James River, for example, to be filled up this year by freshets, when he knew that to allow its channel so to be filled up would necessitate the expenditure next year of five times as much money as would be required for the two years under a continuous system of operations? Or what good reason can be given for stopping work on Hell Gate rocks and other places of like importance? The saving of a few hundred thousand dollars which it is said have been unwisely and improperly appropriated for the improvement of creeks in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, would be no equivalent for the vast damage that would result to the immense material interests of the whole country from a cessation of operations upon works of national importance, national magnitude, and national utility. An appropriation to James river is an appropriation to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and every other city in the United States. So an appropriation to Hell Gate is also an appropriation to Richmond, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and every other city.

The time was when Virginia representatives in Congress voted against appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors—when the representative from the Richmond congressional district refused to vote a dollar for the opening of James River. Those were the better, purer, and greener days of the republic. There was some excuse for the scrupulously conscientious congressmen who refused to allow the nation's treasure to be used for the improvement of the States' rivers. But that day and that condition of things are at an end. No Virginia congressman will now, we trust, refuse to appropriate the nation's treasure for the improvement of the nation's rivers. James river is certainly one of the nation's rivers. What Mr. LINCOLN said concerning the time of "Dixie"—namely, that he had captured it—may also be said of James river. The nation captured James river in time of war. There is no longer any doubt as to which Government, the State or the nation, ought to improve it. If there be any Virginia congressman who holds to his ante-bellum notions on this subject, we would like to say to him that he could better serve his State at home than in Washington. Let us recall him, and make him Governor or give him some other office.

—HUTCHINSON'S BOLD TAMPERING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—Under this heading the Baltimore American quotes from the Washington correspondence of the Chicago Tribune a cock-and-bull story which hardly needs contradiction. One part of it is that in the platform the word "clause" has been changed to "date," so as to make the sentence read, "As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption date of 1875, and we hereby demand its repeal." This absurd statement carries its own contradiction on its face. Nobody but the Chicago Tribune's fool would speak of repealing a date. The other part of the story is as follows: "The other change in the official copy is in the Mongolian plank. It will be remembered by all who were at the Louisville Convention, or all who recall the report of its proceedings, that when Mr. Dorchester made the Chinese plank he omitted a part, which he said was in pencil and could not be read, but the clerk when he had finished the rest. Thereupon the California delegate insisted it should be read, and, after some confusion, their demand was complied with. This part proved to be a demand that the present treaty with China should be so modified as to prevent the further importation of the Mongolian race. The Pacific coast delegates were particularly persistent in demanding that this should go into the platform, and it was read and adopted as part of it. This now has been left out entirely."

The discoverer of this story's nest no doubt thought he had fortified his position against attack by not fixing his lie upon any person or paper. He does not say when, where, nor by whose authority this change was made. The fact is it was never made at all. The Mongolian plank was written and printed at St. Louis as we give it below. We have before us the "official text" as reported by the committee to the Convention. It is so headed in the St. Louis Republican of June 30; and it reads as follows: "We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts."

The above was read to the Convention, taken down at the moment by a dozen or more short-hand reporters, sent forthwith by telegraph all over the United States, and published next morning in thousands of daily papers, including the St. Louis paper from which we copy it. The California, Oregon, Nevada, and Colorado delegates read it in these words, and yet went to the Convention, on the morning of its appearance, and nominated Mr. HENDRICKS without hinting that the language had been changed. Two days afterwards we were for some time with the Rev. Mr. MILLER, of Denver City, Colorado, but heard never a word of this complaint. Briefly, the story is a false one—a lie without a leg to stand upon. The Mongolian plank, as we quote it above, is just as it was written in pencil and adopted by the Convention.

If Mr. MATTHEWS, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Governor in West Virginia, said to a Herald interviewer that his State was safe for the Democrats both at the State election in October and the national election in November; that the St. Louis Convention nominated the strongest ticket it ever had nominated; that he knew several pronounced Republicans who would support Tilden; and that the West Virginia Democrats are not exactly inflationists.

Death of Senator Caperton. Senator ALLEN T. CAPERTON, of West Virginia, died at Washington yesterday. His sickness was brief, and its fatal termination entirely unexpected. The deceased, by his ability and high character, commanded the respect and good opinion of all who knew him, and was an earnest and faithful public servant. He was born near Union, Monroe county, Va., (now West Virginia) November 21, 1810. After attending school in this State and at Huntsville, Ala., he entered the University of Virginia, and subsequently matriculated at Yale College, graduating at the latter institution in 1839. He studied law under Judge BUSBORO, G. BALDWIN, of Staunton, and for many years quietly pursued his profession. He was several times elected a member of the House of Delegates and of the Senate, his last senatorial term being from 1859 to '61. He was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and in the struggle which followed sided with the people of the South. After a prolonged contest in the Virginia Legislature Mr. CAPERTON, who received but a few votes at the beginning, was chosen a member of the Confederate Senate, and served in that capacity until the surrender.

After returning home he took an active part in bringing the fine coal, mineral, timber, and grazing land of his State before capitalists, and gave the various internal improvements his cordial sympathy and aid. In 1874 he was nominated and elected by the Democrats to a seat in the United States Senate. When the canvassing commenced, as in the other instance, he was far from being a prominent candidate, and entertained no expectation of becoming the nominee, but after several days of fruitless voting his name was advanced in the way of compromise, and he was nominated. His term in the Senate has been marked by a thorough devotion to the interests of his people and a conscientious regard for the obligations of his high position. He was a safe and prudent legislator, and possessed many qualities eminently fitting him for public life.

A daughter of Mr. Caperton, the wife of Major Robert Stiles, resides in this city. His body will be removed to West Virginia for interment.

LOUISIANA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA.—A special from Washington to the New York Tribune reads as follows: "General T. Morris Chester, a leading conservative Republican politician of Louisiana, called on the President this morning, and received from him assurances that the Administration will furnish all the necessary aid to Mr. Packard and the Republican managers of Louisiana to carry the State next November. The President is reported as having said: 'We shall carry Louisiana; we carry only three of the southern States; the other two are North and South Carolina.' The President also sent a message to Mr. Packard assuring him that the means for making a most vigorous campaign in the State will be furnished. He said there will be no lack of money, and that if troops are needed they also will be furnished."

Can these statements be true? Is it possible that GRANT has lost all his sense? Or is it true that the people of this country would suffer him to elect his successor at the point of the bayonet?

The editor of the Elk Run Gazette is a rare specimen of the genus editor. Although his paper was written from his name, yet he had a local habitation as well as a name, yet not one of the many persons who are familiar with his name knows its locality. We acknowledge his courtesy in sending to us a copy of the Culpeper Times containing a letter addressed to the editor of the Elk Run Gazette. In this letter he gives—-we have charged the editor of the Gazette with writing his own correspondence—he gives, we say, a very amusing report of the proceedings of the meeting recently held at Culpeper court-house to ratify the nominations of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. But, alas!—must we say it?—we are afraid to trust a report written by the editor aforesaid. We do remember certain Florida huckleberries grafted on say plum trees, and growing to a mammoth size. Also, various other most wonderful stories purporting to have first appeared in the Elk Run Gazette, which stories turned out to be by no means of the kind to which GEORGE WASHINGTON when he had ruined his father's cherry-tree. Recalling these marvellous creations of the brain of the editor aforesaid, and not forgetting his authentic life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, now said to be safely embedded in a certain stratum of the Congressional Globe, we dare not accept his report of the Culpeper meeting as a veritable transcript from the record made by the duly appointed secretary of that assembly.

Another topic for TILDEN to touch in his letter of acceptance is that little difficulty in Indiana last Sunday morning, when, according to the Herald's own head lines, "civilization" was "disgraced," and "one hundred vigilant" broke "down a house and shot the owner for giving testimony in a court."

Surely this is as bad as the Hamburg riot—that is, if Mr. WHEELER's idea be true as to the relative enlightenment of the masses of the two sections of the country.

It is General GARFIELD who is preparing an opening speech, explaining Mr. WHEELER's opposition to the improvement of the Ohio river, by Mr. WHEELER himself.

By the way, congressmen of to-day may take warning from Mr. WHEELER's present difficulty, and profit thereby. There are several senators now in Washington who may be candidates for President or Vice-President four years hence. There are also a number of members in the other branch of Congress who cherish aspirations to the same high places. Let them see to it that their records are right.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, DOUGLASS, GOODE, and TERRY voted for Mr. KELLY's bill to make silver coins a legal-tender to any amount, and to give certificates of deposit for bullion deposited in the mint. Messrs. STOWELL and TERRY voted against it. Messrs. HARRIS, HEXTON, and WALKER did not vote.

The printer ought to have said yesterday that our "Hambur" set out, not that he set out. This error occurred twice. One time would have been passable or tolerable.

We have received from Rev. JOHN WILSON JONES, D. D., the secretary, the July No. of the Southern Historical Society Papers. All of the issues are full of interesting matter.

Jerre Haralson, a colored member of Congress from Alabama, made a speech at Selma a few days ago, in which he referred to the claim of the Democrats of Mississippi that they would carry the State. "If they do," continued Haralson, "it is certain that the United States Senate will not count the vote. I have talked with the senators and I know what I say."

Ex-Governor Vance and Judge Settle, candidates for Governor of North Carolina, have entered upon a joint canvass of the State.

NEW YORK RATIFICATION MEETING.—A meeting was held in New York Monday night, for the purpose of ratifying the Democratic platform to ratify the St. Louis nomination and platform. The meeting was largely attended, and there was speaking both inside and outside of the hall, addresses being made by Samuel B. Gay, who presided, John P. Stockton and Leon Simon, James P. McClelland, of New York, and others. Horatio Seymour, Abram S. Hewitt, Samuel J. Randall, Samuel Cox, Benjamin A. Willis, Elijah Ward, Scott Lord, and Cayard Ottendorfer sent letters of sympathy and regret for their absence. The resolutions and speeches presented reform as the great issue, and declared that it could be secured only by the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

The great Tammany Hall ratification meeting of Tuesday, and was a success as far as numbers and enthusiasm were concerned. Three stands were erected outside of the hall, from which orators held forth in defence of the Democratic cause. The street was filled with a large crowd, and the hall was hung with bunting and colored lanterns.

Charles A. Dana presided over the meeting held in the large hall of the wigwam, and made an address which was a vigorous impeachment of the Republican Administration for the past fifteen years. A series of resolutions were read, pledging the Democratic strength and support of their Democratic fellow-citizens to Tilden and Hendricks, and expressing sympathy with men of all ranks, especially mechanics and laborers, who felt so much the evil effects of Republican misadministration.

Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, said that the great demonstration refuted the assertion that the Democrats were divided. He spoke of disgrace brought on the country by the Republican party, and said that they did their duty during the war, and that they were also true to the Union and now to rescue the country from Republican corruption. He denounced military rule in the South, and declared that southern men are loyal to the flag.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, said the great demonstration of to-night will vitalize Democratic faith throughout our common country. The South would give ten out of eleven electoral votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

Hon. Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, ex-Confederate, said if the men who crossed swords during the war could control the Government we would have had ten years of prosperity in the South.

Hon. Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, contrasted Tilden and Hayes, and said that the administration of the latter was a disgrace to the country. He said that the South would give ten out of eleven electoral votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

General Butler says he wants to go to Congress to fill Mr. Plaine's place as a sort of unrepentant rebel-tanner. He thinks he can do the work better than any one else, and he thinks the party can't get along without him. He is well-known in the Union, and if the party doesn't like him he is willing to adopt some other kind.

MARRIAGES.—Married, July 25th, at the residence of Mr. Winston, by the Rev. Dr. G. W. WILSON, Mr. WILLIAM H. PETERSON to Miss M. A. MASON.

DEATHS.—Died, July 25th, at Sweet Springs, Allegheny county, Va., after a lingering illness, Mr. W. A. WALSH, son of Mr. James Walsh, deceased, in the twenty-second year of his age. His funeral will take place from the First Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Preston) THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Died, in this city, on the 26th instant, Mrs. ANNA W. TRIMMER, wife of Rev. G. W. Trimmer, and daughter of Isaac and Jane M. Lipscomb, deceased. Her funeral will take place THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from Union Station, Mo. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

Died, at the residence of his son-in-law (Mr. D. S. Calkins), on July 25th, Mr. WILLIAM T. HUTCHINSON, in the sixty-third year of his age. His funeral will take place from Emmanuel church (Rev. Dr. Woodward) THIS EVENING, at 3 o'clock. All friends are invited to attend. Burial in Mount Vernon cemetery.

Died, at his residence in Lynchburg, Va., on the morning of July 25th, WILLIAM R. MOSBY, of the kind son of the distinguished lawyer Charles L. Mosby, Esq., and son-in-law of Mrs. Mary M. Mosby. Mr. Mosby was about forty years of age, a man of rare talents of mind, great energy, and a most agreeable companion. Though he had long been an invalid, yet his children and grandchildren were a wife and several very beautiful and interesting children. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was buried according to his honorable rites.

MEETINGS.—A MEETING OF THE OLD DOMINION CLUB will be held at their headquarters THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 27th, 1876, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of a new building. By order of the President, C. M. THOMAS, G. Assistant Secretary.

TRINITY LODGE, No. 91, I. O. G. T.—Attend a regular meeting of your lodge THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at your temple (Levy's Hall). This is a very important meeting, and it is desirable that all the members will attend, as the lodge will be holding a special session on this evening. By order of the W. M., WILLIAM H. VAUGHN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS OF THE MANUFACTURERS. A Wamsutta Cotton Shirt, pure Irish linen bosom, made in the best style, completely finished, only to be laundered before wearing, can be had at \$1.25. The same make of shirt, without buttons and button-holes, can be had at \$1 at

LEWY BROTHERS', 1017 and 1019 Main street, Richmond, Va.

WIDE BLACK LINING SILK AT 50c. per yard worth 75c.; BARGAINS IN SILKS of all kinds; BARGAINS IN BLACK GRENADES; BARGAINS IN ALPACAS and MOHAIRS; BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES and TAMISE; BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS; BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS of all kinds; BARGAINS in everything at

LEWY BROTHERS'. WASH-POPLINS reduced to 85c. per yard; GRENADES at 64c. and 12c. per yard; LAWNS at 6c. and 10c.; PURPLE, BUFF, BROWN, BLUE, and PINK LAWNS and PERCALES, for trimming; BARGAINS in all kinds of DRESS GOODS. LEWY BROTHERS'. KID GLOVES in great variety. Jy 25

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS—a new supply—cheaper than ever. Now is the time to buy. Prepare for rain and warm weather. A large variety of FANS. LEWY BROTHERS'. FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS, SUMMER MERINO and CALZE SHIRTS; Extraordinary bargains in HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS; SILK and LACE TIES and SCARVES; SASH-RIBBONS in great variety; CORD and BUTTONS for dresses at

LEWY BROTHERS'. KID GLOVES in great variety. Jy 25 VICTORIA LAWN at 16c. 20, and 25c. worth 25, 30, and 35c. per yard; LACE STRIPED MUSLIN—elegant goods—at 20c. worth 50c.; BUFF and ECRU Piques at 12c. per yard worth 35c.; WHITE PIQUE at 12c. and 15c. per yard worth 25 and 40c. per yard; HANDSOME LACES for trimming white goods at low prices; HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 10c. worth 20c. per yard; HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at 15c. per yard worth 25 and 30c. at

LEWY BROTHERS'. WIDE LEATHER BELTS. Jy 25 BED-TICK at 10, 12, 16, 20, and 25c. per yard; CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS at 12, 15, 16, and 20c.; DENIMS, DUCK, JEANS, and GINGHAMS at 15c. per yard worth 25 and 30c. at

LEWY BROTHERS'. WIDE LEATHER BELTS. Jy 25 LINEN CARRIAGE-ROBES, BUGGY UMBRELLAS, HAMMOCKS, LINEN CRUM-LOTIS, at 15c. per yard worth 25 and 30c. at

LEWY BROTHERS'. WIDE LEATHER BELTS. Jy 25 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at \$2 a set for two windows; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at \$4.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10, and up to \$20 a set for two windows; ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS at great bargains; NOTTINGHAM LACES for curtains at 15c., 16c., 20c., 25c., 30c., and up to \$1 a yard, the best and cheapest yet offered; CURTAIN MUSLIN 1 1/2 yards wide, at 25, 30, and 35c. worth 40, 45, and 50c.; WINDOW-SHADES in great variety at

LEWY BROTHERS'. WIDE LEATHER BELTS. Jy 25 SELLING OFF AT AND BELOW COST. FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS. As I intend to enlarge my store, I am compelled to sell my entire stock in order to make room. Call for yourselves, and you will be convinced of the bargains I am now offering.

10,000 yards BEST PATENT LAWN reduced to 85c. per yard; 1,000 yards WHITE CORDED PIQUES at 10c. per yard; 10,000 yards BEST PRINTS at 6c. worth 8 and 10c.; I have a large line of BLACK and COLORED SILKS, which will sell very cheap; THE BEST BLACK ALPACAS at 35c., 40c., 50c., and 60c. all worth 15c. per yard more; The best stock of PARASOLS in the city, at prices to suit the closest buyers; BLACK GRENADES from 10c. to 75c. worth 15c. to 50c.; CASSIMERES at 40c., 50c., and 75c. worth 75c. to \$1; 100 dozen nice DOUBLE NECK RUFFLES at 5c. apiece that are worth 20c.; Just received from Messrs. Milliser & Co.'s auction 100 dozen best FRENCH VOYE CORSETS, the boxes being slightly soiled, but the corsets perfect. I will sell them at 50c.—they are worth \$1 to \$1.50 each; Also, two cases 4-4 BLEACHED COTTON, slightly wet, at 9c. per yard worth 12c.

These goods must be sold, and I advise all in want of bargains and cheap goods to give me an early call. WILLIAM THALHIMER, 601 Broad street, corner of Sixth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. CHARLES MILLISER, JULIUS STRAUS, MILLISER & STRAUS, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, No. 6 ELEVENTH STREET, RICHMOND, VA. represent the following fire insurance companies—viz.: Fire, of Montreal, capital, \$5,000,000; Franklin Fire, of Philadelphia, assets, 3,500,000; Fire, of London, assets, 251,000; New York Life Insurance Company—\$22,000,000; All losses promptly and equitably adjusted. \$135,000 deposited with State Treasurer for protection of our policy-holders. Jy 27-2w

D. N. WALKER & CO., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, 1014 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. represent the following fire insurance companies—viz.: Fire, of Montreal, capital, \$5,000,000; Franklin Fire, of Philadelphia, assets, 3,500,000; Fire, of London, assets, 251,000; New York Life Insurance Company—\$22,000,000; All losses promptly and equitably adjusted. \$135,000 deposited with State Treasurer for protection of our policy-holders. Jy 27-2w

CONCERT. THE RICHMOND AMATEURS will give TWO GRAND VOCAL CONCERTS at the Fair Grounds, FRIDAY, July 28th, at 3 o'clock P.M. Admission, 25 cents. Jy 27-2w

BUSINESS CHANCES. MONEY TO LEND ON REAL ESTATE OR COLLATERALS. RICHARDSON & CO., 1113 Main street. Jy 27-1w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS THAN EVER you can find now at STYCE BROTHERS, 429 BROAD STREET. They are determined to close out their whole SUMMER STOCK regardless of value or cost.

COLORS GRENADES at 10 and 12c.—reduced from 25, 30, and 35c.; BLACK GRENADES marked down to one half of their value; BLACK SILKS much below general selling price; COLORED SILKS marked down from 20 to 50 per cent. to close out the entire stock; The balance of our stock of DRESS GOODS to be sold at a great sacrifice; IRISH LINENS cheaper than anywhere else in the city;

LINEN SHEETING at 75c. worth \$1.25; BROWN and BLEACHED COTTONS and SHEETINGS at the very lowest market prices; HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS a specialty; 2,000 yards WHITE VICTORIA LAWN at 15c.—reduced from 25c.; COLORED LAWNS in new styles; CAMBRICS and PERCALES (just opened) in entirely new patterns;

New PRIZES for Dress and Shirts; CASSIMERES and LINEN GOODS for men and boys' wear marked down to very low figures; 1,000 WHITE BED-QUILTS at 75c. worth \$1.25; 150 dozen RUSSIA TOWELS at 37c. worth double the money; 100 dozen TOWELS at 25c. worth 37c.; NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASKS, FRUIT, and other very low prices; GLOVES, SCARFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, FANS and CHAINS, at very low prices; 125 SILK PARASOLS to be closed out at a sacrifice; MATTINGS and OIL-CLOTHS at cost; The largest stock of CORSETS in the city from 37c. up;

Don't fail to call on STYCE BROTHERS if you want to save money in buying your DRY GOODS; New styles of BUSTLES at

STYCE BROTHERS', 429 Broad street, Jy 20 between Fourth and Fifth streets. GREAT SACRIFICE TO CLOSE STOCK FOR THIS SEASON.—COHEN BROS. have reduced their entire stock of dry goods to one half of their value. Solid Colors at even greater reductions; 40 pieces of Black Silks, in every grade from the cheapest to the most expensive, all reduced to prices to suit the times; 23 pieces Mexican and French Broadbrims at 15c.—sold four weeks ago at 45c.; 11 pieces Striped and Plaid Grenadine at 16c.—reduced from 25c.; 31 pieces from Grenadine at 25, 30, and 35c.—reduced from 40c., 45, and 50c.; 30 yards Black and Green Silk Grenadine at \$1.50; All their Colored Dress Goods are reduced to similar value; Their stock of Black and Colored Silks—the largest now offered in the city—is reduced regardless of present value; Striped Silks at 60, 75, and 80c. reduced to all 25; Solid Colors at even greater reductions; 40 pieces of Black Silks, in every grade from the cheapest to the most expensive, all reduced to prices to suit the times; 23 pieces Mexican and French Broadbrims at 15c.—sold four weeks ago at 45c.; 11 pieces Striped and Plaid Grenadine at 16c.—reduced from 25c.; 31 pieces from Grenadine at 25, 30, and 35c.—reduced from 40c., 45, and 50c.; 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